

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
DALLAS DIVISION**

<b>GABRIELA MORALES,</b>	§
<b>#56207-177,</b>	§
<b>MOVANT,</b>	§
<b>V.</b>	§ <b>CIVIL CASE NO. 3:19-cv-1927-L-BK</b>
	§ <b>(CRIMINAL CASE NO. 3:17-CR-451-L-15)</b>
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,</b>	§
<b>RESPONDENT.</b>	§

**FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION  
OF THE UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE**

Pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 636\(b\)](#) and *Special Order 3*, Movant Gabriela Morales's *pro se* motion to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence under [28 U.S.C. § 2255](#) was referred to the United States Magistrate Judge for case management, including findings and a recommended disposition. As detailed here, the Section 2255 motion should be summarily **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE** as premature.<sup>1</sup>

In November 2018, following her guilty plea to Conspiracy to Possess with Intent to Distribute Methamphetamine, Morales was sentenced to 168 months' imprisonment and a two-year term of supervised release. [Crim. Doc. 760](#). Morales' direct appeal of her conviction is pending before the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. *See Morales v. United States*, No. 18-11604 (5th Cir.) (*Anders Brief* filed by appointed counsel on June 17, 2019). In her Section 2255 Motion, Morales states that she disagrees with her attorney's assessment that

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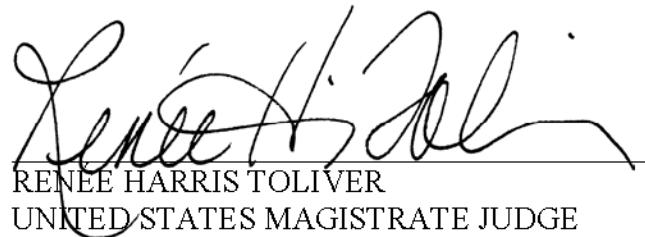
<sup>1</sup> See Rule 4(b) of the RULES GOVERNING SECTION 2255 PROCEEDINGS ("If it plainly appears from the motion and any attached exhibits, and the record of prior proceedings that the moving party is not entitled to relief, the judge must dismiss the motion and direct the clerk to notify the moving party.").)

there are no viable grounds for appeal and, thus, seeks post-conviction relief. [Doc. 2 at 2](#).

However, a district court does not entertain a [Section 2255](#) motion during the pendency of a direct appeal because “the disposition of the appeal may render the motion moot.” [Welsh v. United States](#), 404 F.2d 333, 333 (5th Cir. 1968) (per curiam), abrogated on other grounds; see e.g. [United States v. Bernegger](#), 661 F.3d 232, 241 (5th Cir. 2011) (per curiam) (“A defendant cannot collaterally attack his conviction until it has been affirmed on direct appeal.”). Therefore, Morales’ request for Section 2255 relief should be dismissed without prejudice as premature.

For the foregoing reasons, the Section 2255 motion filed in this cause should be **DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE** to being reasserted after the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit has determined Morales’ direct criminal appeal.<sup>2</sup> See Rule 4(b) of the RULES GOVERNING SECTION 2255 PROCEEDINGS.

**SO RECOMMENDED** on August 21, 2019.



RENEE HARRIS TOLIVER  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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<sup>2</sup> There is a one-year statute of limitations for filing motions to vacate, set aside, or correct sentence, which will apply to any subsequent Section 2255 motion that Movant files in this Court. [28 U.S.C. § 2255\(f\)\(1\)-\(4\)](#).

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SERVICE AND  
NOTICE OF RIGHT TO APPEAL/OBJECT**

A copy of this report and recommendation will be served on all parties in the manner provided by law. Any party who objects to any part of this report and recommendation must file specific written objections within 14 days after being served with a copy. *See 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1); FED. R. CIV. P. 72(b).* An objection must identify the specific finding or recommendation to which objection is made, state the basis for the objection, and specify the place in the magistrate judge's report and recommendation where the disputed determination is found. An objection that merely incorporates by reference or refers to the briefing before the magistrate judge is not specific. Failure to file specific written objections will bar the aggrieved party from appealing the factual findings and legal conclusions of the magistrate judge that are accepted or adopted by the district court, except upon grounds of plain error. *See Douglass v. United Services Automobile Ass'n, 79 F.3d 1415, 1417 (5th Cir. 1996), modified by statute, 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)* (extending the time to file objections to 14 days).